

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 5.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1824. [Price 1s.

TO

MR. CANNING.

*On the Alliance, about to be
formed with the United States
of America.*

Kensington, 28th January 1824.

SIR,

MR. CARLILE and the rest of the *infidels*, may deny it as long as they please; they may affect to laugh at Prince Hohenlohe and his exploits; but, I say, that the age of miracles has not passed. About the time that you were publishing the *Anti-Jacobin* newspaper, there were some men tried for High Treason at Maidstone. There were so many during the reign of the "good old King" tried for High Treason, sentenced

to be hanged, not till they were dead, to have their bowels ripped out while they were yet alive, to have their heads cut off, to be cut into four quarters, those quarters being placed at the disposition and pleasure of the King: there was so much of this work going on, during the reign of the "good old King," and during the time that you were, under some name or other, in office, under the said "good old King;" there was so much of this work going on during the time that there was a law in force for chopping and ripping a man, if he sent a gallon of potatoes to France; there was so much of this work going on that, you will, perhaps, hardly recollect the group of "*traitors*" that I am now alluding to.

However, you cannot have entirely forgotten men, on whom

you poured forth such volumes of abuse. To our sons be it known then, that, after the formation of the French National Convention, and during the existence of the republican directory of France, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Father O'QUIGLEY, JOHN BINNS, and some others, were about to go to France, for the purpose, amongst other things, as was alleged against them, of negotiating with the Convention of France, the terms upon which *Ireland was to become independent!* Think of that, Sir. Think of men having their bowels ripped out, because they were going to negotiate the terms of rendering their country independent!

Well: they were brought to trial on this charge. They were three Irishmen. They were going to France as it was alleged, they were got into Kent on their way to France; they stopped at an inn, and there they were taken by the officers of the Anti-Jacobin Government. Some papers were found, not upon the person of

Father O'QUIGLEY; but in the pocket of his great coat which was hanging up in the inn. They were all acquitted except the poor father, whose treasonable great coat contained papers relative to the alleged scheme of independence. It was rather hard to hang the poor father, and to have him ripped up and quartered, even if he himself, instead of the great coat, had been possessor of the papers. But, hanged he was, and all the sentence of a traitor was passed upon him.

Whatever might be his conduct and his intentions, there could be no doubt that the conduct and intentions of his companions were equal in point of criminality, if crime there were in any of them. It happened that, at the time of the arraigning of the prisoners, RAIKES (a Bank Director, I believe), clenched his fist (he being in court), and looking towards the prisoner BINNS, exclaimed, "*damned rascals.*" When, therefore, RAIKES' name was called as one of the jury, Mr. BINNS

challenged him *for cause*, and alleged the fact of the clenched fist and the exclamation. The judge appointed *triers* of RAIKES. They determined that RAIKES *was fit* for a juryman; but he himself, I believe, (for I have not the trial now before me), begged that he might be permitted not to sign; and was, accordingly, left out of the panel. Mr. RAIKES, who, his malignant "*loyalty*" excepted, was a very worthy man, is, I believe, dead. I wish he were not; for it must have delighted him to see this very JOHN BINNS now labouring in the same vineyard with you and your press; or rather it must have astounded him to see you become a convert to, and calling upon the nation to arm in support of, the principles upon which JOHN BINNS, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, and Father O'QUIGLEY were accused of acting upon; and upon that accusation tried for their lives! In short, what, if Mr. RAIKES be now alive, must be his feelings, to see JOHN BINNS and you pulling so heartily together in support of the

principle of the *sovereignty of the people*; of their right to cashier their rulers at their pleasure; and of choosing for themselves whatever sort of government they please!

I say this, however, not positively, but conditionally. I say it upon the presumption that you are calling upon the nation to arm for the purpose of assisting the King of Spain's subjects in America to cast off their allegiance, and to form themselves into States wholly independent of their Sovereign. For my part, I cannot see for *what else* you are arming. As far as we get information, it appears that you are arming for this purpose. The embarrassment of the Ministry, and of you in particular, must be such as no man can describe. You are compelled to acknowledge yourselves underlings of France, or to *espouse the cause of revolution*. One or the other you are compelled to do. You would fain find out a *middle course*. A middle course, however, it is impossible to find. Bend

England down under France you must, and all the world must see it; or you must openly espouse the cause of revolution.

No wonder, therefore, that we find in you such backwardness to declare the object of your arming: no wonder that those newspapers, which are deemed ministerial, should be upon the *jar* with each other. No wonder, that, though regiments are said to be raising, and ships to be fitting out, no one can very well tell *for what*. However, it is upon the supposition, that you are arming for the establishment of the independence of the Spanish people in America; it is upon this supposition, and this only, that I proceed: if you be arming for some other purpose; if you mean to make use of no effort for the establishment of South American independence, then my arguments do not apply.

I now return to Mr. BINNS, your powerful fellow-labourer, in support of the true democratical principle, that principle for which he ventured his neck, his head,

his bowels, and his four quarters; and that principle for which I now presume that you are calling upon this nation to arm and to fight. Mr. BINNS has, in this respect, never changed his principle, which is rather more than you could say for yourself. But, before we come to notice his present labours, let us take a look at those labours, for his zeal with regard to which he so narrowly escaped being hanged. His crime was holding correspondence with the Government of France. After the trial was over, *your newspaper*, under the date of 28 May, 1798, contained the following article, the paragraphs of which I shall number, in order that I may refer to them with the more ease. Perhaps, you will hardly know them again, which may, also, very likely be the case with your Editor, WILLIAM GIFFORD. Being now the friend of revolutionary governments; being now engaged in projects for enabling subjects to cast off their Sovereign and to declare their independence; being now, in short

arming for the great principle of the sovereignty of the people; being now, if the Courier newspaper tell us truth, in league with the republicans of America for the purpose of backing the subjects of the King of Spain in declaring themselves independent and forming alliances with the kingdom of Spain; being now engaged in this way, you must, I should suppose, startle at the sight of those paragraphs, in which you applauded the bloody sentence on O'QUIGLEY, and in which you applauded all the terrible measures which were, about the same time, adopted in Ireland, upon the alleged ground that in Ireland there was a conspiracy to *overturn the Government* of the King of England, to establish *another Government* independent of England, and to receive, in the effecting of this purpose, the assistance of the French. Startle you well may; as startle you must, at the sight of these paragraphs. But, startle as much as you please, here they are for our sons to read.

1. "Upon the event of the *trial* at Maidstone we shall touch but shortly, and with that reverence which we really feel for the proceedings of a Judicial Tribunal, and for the decision of a British Jury—a reverence which we should not conceive to be best displayed by a flippant canvass of the grounds on which that decision was taken, any more than by a riot in the Court where it was pronounced."

2. "There is but one point of view in which we are anxious to present this subject to our readers; and that is—as the solemn decision of the Jury at Maidstone has settled for ever the question so long agitated between the opposite political parties in this country—'Whether or no there does exist in these kingdoms a traitorous conspiracy to subvert the laws and constitution, and to surrender our national independence to a foreign enemy; and whether or no it behoves us to be upon our guard against such designs?'"

3. "Now at least, there is an end of that futile and fallacious reasoning, which has so often been set up, and as often overthrown, but no less certainly set up again, whenever the occasion seemed to call for it—that the verdicts of the juries at the Old Bailey in 1794, at the same time that they negatived the guilt of the particular individuals who were tried, negatived

also the existence of any conspiracy. An argument just as conclusive, as if, on the acquittal of a man charged with theft, it should be contended to be proved that nothing had been stolen."

4. "The direct contrary of this argument is indeed irresistibly true. The condemnation of one man for conspiring against his country does incontrovertibly establish the existence of a conspiracy. And unless the gentlemen of Opposition are prepared to maintain this absurdity, that the Letter, or Address, of which the unfortunate person who has been found guilty at Maidstone was the bearer, had been framed, and written also, as well as carried, by and for himself alone, the verdict of the Jury does establish the melancholy fact, that *there are traitors in the country.*"

5. "And is this then, it may be asked, so cheering and satisfactory a discovery?—To find that treason does exist; that there are men who would betray into the hands of an enraged and merciless enemy, the power, the honour, the happiness of Great Britain and Ireland, is, God knows, nothing less than satisfactory.—But that when such difficulties do surround us, we should be aware of them—when such enemies are lurking in the bosom of their country, the vigilance of all good men should be exerted to detect and defeat them

—that when designs, fatal to the peace and happiness of the people, as well as to the frame of the Constitution, are really hatching and ripening amongst us, their reality, and nature, and extent, should have been demonstrated to a certainty, which it is beyond the power of folly to doubt, and beyond the impudence of faction to deny—that Parliament should thereby have been justified in confiding extraordinary powers to the Executive Government of the country—and that the Executive Government, in the active and necessary use of those extraordinary powers, should be borne out by the fair construction, by the conviction, and the support of the great mass of the people—these are points of no small importance, in the situation in which we stand;—and these are the points that are established by the verdict of the Jury at Maidstone."

6. "That verdict shows us the dangers that we have escaped, and warns us of those which we may yet have to encounter."

7. "It must take from every measure of precaution, which the Legislature has thought it necessary to adopt from the beginning of these awful and critical times, all character of severity, even in the eyes of the most doating and incredulous devotee to Opposition: and displays them in their true and genuine light to the people, to

whose preservation they have been directed."

8. "It reminds us of the hazard to which every thing dear to us is exposed:—but it rouses us at the same time to the exertions, and points out to us the means, which alone are adequate, and we trust will be effectual, *for our salvation.*"

9. "The accounts received from Ireland are of the most interesting nature: and while they furnish new and indisputable proofs (if proofs were still wanting) of the existence in that country of a deep-rooted conspiracy to subvert the Government and Constitution, and to introduce there all the wild and horrid excesses of anarchy, blood, and desolation, under which the Continent of Europe is now groaning—they lead to the hope, that the vigilance, energy and wisdom of the Irish Government, may yet finally succeed in crushing this *French rebellion*, and by the punishment of those who have so long and so fatally misguided a portion of the people of Ireland, may recal the deluded to a just sense of their duty and their interest."

10. "It appears by a variety of concurrent testimonies, that a general rising of the disaffected was to have taken place in Dublin and its neighbourhood on the 22d instant. The park of artillery at Chapelizod, the magazine in the Phoenix Park, the camp at Laugh-

linstown (about seven miles from Dublin, on the Wicklow road,) and the castle of Dublin, were to have been attacked at the same time; and by way of diversion, detachments were to have been sent to the houses of obnoxious individuals, with orders to murder them. The list of the proscribed was made out. The proclamation to be issued upon the overthrow of the present Constitution, and the establishment of a *Provisional Executive Government* was ready drawn. The whole plan of proceeding was arranged with the greatest accuracy. The seizure of the Chiefs, and the Proclamation of Dublin, under the Insurrection Act, effectually disconcerted the execution of it."

11. "Too much praise cannot be given to the promptitude and vigour with which the Irish Government has exerted itself upon this occasion; nor to the zeal and alacrity with which its exertions have been seconded by the two Houses of Parliament, and by all ranks of the well-affected. It is a fact to be mentioned with singular satisfaction, that the disarming of the city of Dublin has been effected by the *Yeomanry alone.*"

12. "The continuance of the same system of vigour, under the circumstances of the present moment, will, we trust, be productive of a happy and lasting effect. The question does not now admit of

doubt or disguise. The traitors, the *Allies of France*, are at issue with their country. With such men there can be no compromise. In compromise there could be no safety to the Government, nor any thing but cruelty to the people."

When our sons have read these paragraphs, and when they are told that you were the chief conductor of the paper from which I have made this extract: you and I, who have been upon the stage all the time, know the fact; but will the *young men*, when they have read this extract, and when they are informed that you were the chief conductor of the paper from which it is taken; will those young men believe (and remember, that it is *to them* that we must leave our characters after all); will they believe that it is this same GEORGE CANNING, who is now about to call upon the nation to arm, in order, not to support the independence of late Spanish Colonies, but to encourage, to invite, to urge on, the subjects of the King of Spain to cast him off, and to form new Governments

under the protection of England! Monstrous as this is, this is what the young men must believe, if you act upon the principles laid down in the *Courier*, in which case, too, you will be a co-operator with Mr. JOHN BINNS, who is now, as he was in 1798, loudly maintaining the great principle of the sovereignty of the people.

Will you, will Mr. Frere (formerly an Ambassador), and now, if not an Ambassador, a Pensioner; will WILLIAM GIFFORD, the Quarterly Reviewer and the double Sinecure Placeman; will any one of you deny that you were the head conductor of the newspaper from which I have made the extracts? I assert that you were, and that WILLIAM GIFFORD was your Editor. I could go, indeed, to fifty speeches in Parliament, in which you reprobated the conduct of the French, in urging the people of foreign countries to rebel against their Sovereigns. It was the constant theme of the abuse of all of you that the French, not content with mak-

ing changes at home, tendering the use of their arms to such foreigners as might be induced to rebel against their King. But here we have you down in *your own* black and white. The black and white of a parliamentary reporter is not enough for me. I like to have you in your own deliberate writing and publishing.

The French Secretary of State will, doubtless, in his dispute with you upon this subject, carry you back, as I have done; and will desire you to point out, if you can, the difference between the conduct of BINNS, O'QUIGLEY, and their associates, and the conduct of those Spaniards who are engaged in hatching independence in South America and Mexico. He will ask you, I dare say, to discriminate, if you can, between the conduct of the French Convention, and afterwards the French Directory to Ireland; and the conduct which the Courier tells us you are about to pursue with regard to the Spanish Colonies.

Let us see what difference a

fair comparison would present.

You impute, as a crime, to the five Irishmen that were tried at Maidstone, JAMES O'QUIGLEY, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, JOHN BINNS, JOHN ALLEN, and JEREMIAH LEARY; you impute it as a *crime* to these men, that they wished to overturn the King's Government in Ireland; that they wished to establish a Government of their own; and that they were in *alliance with France* for this purpose. Well, and do you not impute it as crime, then, to any Spaniards in Mexico, who may wish to overturn the Government of their King, who may wish to establish another Government in its stead; and who may be in alliance with England for that purpose? Will you say, "Ah! but Mexico is a Colony only: Mexico was originally conquered by Spain, and Ireland is a *Sister Kingdom*, and *so forth.*" Poor shuffle! We do not, indeed, call Ireland a Colony; but was it not conquered; was it not invaded by England; was it not subdued piece-

meal, as Mexico was? and, in fact, did not the principal owners of Ireland go from England originally, as did the principal owners of Mexico? "Ah! but Mexico "is at a *great distance* from "Spain." Not so far, remember, as India, as Ceylon, as the Cape of Good Hope, or, even as Demerara or Jamaica is from England. You may say, to be sure, that the *treatment* of the Irish by England has been *different* from the *treatment* of the Mexicans by Spain! Can you read this, Sir, without hanging down your head? Not you in particular, however; but can any one of you think of the treatment of the Irish people; think of the Parson MORRITTS, and the far-famed Squirearchy: can you think of these; can you think of the miserable potatoe-eaters, of the slavishly laboured, the ragged, the half-starved, the deplorable, the degraded creatures, compelled to render tithes to those whom they regard as heretics; ejected from the churches built by their forefathers; strip-

ped of their endowments, the gifts or bequests of those forefathers; can you think of this Irish people; then think of the well-treated, the mildly, the gently-governed people of Mexico; the happiest community, perhaps, in the whole world, and not be afflicted with the curse of a division into numerous religious sects: can you think of this contrast, and your chin not drop involuntarily upon your breast? What powers of face, then; what matchless brass must be necessary to enable you to affect to satisfy the insurgents of Mexico, when you seem to think even the gallows too honourable a termination of the career of those who wished to effect the independence of Ireland! O'QUIGLEY, who appears to have been a very brave man, boldly justified his conduct when brought to the place of execution. He despised his persecutors, and predicted their downfall. In his calculations he was, perhaps a little too hasty; but it is very little short of glory to his memory, to see you (if the Courier

speaking your sentiments and describe your designs), actually labouring for the establishment of the very principle for which he died; and labouring, too, hand in hand, with that very JOHN BINNS, who was tried with him at Maidstone, and, who, if there were guilt at all, was a full participator in his crime.

The Courier perceives, as clearly as you or I can, the difficulty of its present situation. Quoting the other day, from the Lisbon papers, an article, in which the Portuguese writer insists on the necessity of totally crushing the revolutionary spirit, in America, as well as in Europe; after quoting this furious attack upon all the works of the revolutionists in all parts of the world; after quoting this article; or, rather, *before* quoting it, the Courier, well aware of the manner in which it bore its new doctrines about liberty and independence; compelled to quote this article, the Courier finds it necessary to endeavour to show,

that the taking part with the Spanish Americans, *is not to take part with revolutionists*. Oh! a second Daniel! What, then, it would not be treason, I suppose, to stir up rebellion in India! However, *Ireland*, why not Ireland? Ireland is just as much a colony of England as Mexico is of Spain. Ireland and England are now *united*. Aye, upon paper; but there is the sea between them still. Nothing can undo that which was done in the reign of Henry III. and Queen Elizabeth. Granted that Ireland and England are one kingdom. Are not "Spain and the Indies" one kingdom? On our coins, we have it, "George the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland." On the Spanish coins they have it, " Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies." Mexico and the other American dominions of Spain, are not colonies, in the proper sense of that word. At any rate, they are no more colonies than Ireland is; and if you can show what greater right

you have to encourage the Mexicans to cast off their King, than the Irish have to cast off their King; if you can draw any *distinction* here worth one single straw, I will proclaim you to be the pink of all Secretaries of State. But, let us hear your friend, the Courier.

“We have received Lisbon Papers this morning, to the 2d inst. From the *Gazette* of the 1st we extract the following speculative article regarding South America, and the supposition that France is destined by Providence to ‘close the abyss of Revolution.’ *Entirely do we agree with the writer in his abstract and general denunciation against the spirit and principle of revolution; that spirit, and that principle, must be crushed wherever it appears, if the subsisting dynasties of Europe wish to escape their own overthrow: but we cannot say we participate in the fears that are felt, lest the establishment of new Governments in South America should lead to the subversion of old ones in Europe. In the first place, distance is a great protection against contagion, whether physical or moral; and in the second, we discern a great distinction between a Revolution such as that of France, for example, and those more recent ones of Piedmont,*

Naples, and the Peninsula, and the mere separation of Colonies from the parent state. The latter event, in fact, is one of those occurrences which all politicians readily allow must take place, in the nature of things, sooner or later, although it has never happened, and probably never will happen, that the losing party in such separations can ever be brought to acknowledge that the precise time has arrived. We, ourselves, were of opinion, that our own American Colonies were premature in their demand for freedom. Spain and Portugal think the same with regard to their Colonies at present; but time, the greatest of all innovators, as BACON has observed, still goes on, silently working out events, and teaching us, if we will but be taught, that communities, like individuals, have their manhood, when parental authority must cease.”

You see, Sir, brother Daniel is well aware of his *difficulties*. He dare not, just yet, withhold his approbation from denunciation against the spirit of revolution. That spirit, he says, wherever it appears, must be crushed, or it will overthrow the subsisting dynasties of Europe. Strange to say, however, this second Daniel can discover no danger from the

revolutionary spirit, being suffered to triumph amongst the twenty millions of men inhabiting South America, forming much the larger portion of the subjects of the King of Spain. He can discover no danger in this at all, though these revolutions are going on in the neighbourhood of our own slave colonies. He has seen revolutions spring up in South America, in a few months after it began to make its appearance in Old Spain. He had before seen the American revolution lead to that of France. He has recently seen that the putting down of the revolution in Portugal instantly produced (as soon as the news arrived) a counter revolution in the Brazils. He saw France half convulsed anew by the revolutions of Naples and Spain and Portugal. He saw the revolutions immediately produce one in Piedmont. He hears that the Negro insurrection in Demerara has produced symptoms of revolt amongst the Negroes in all the islands; and, with all this before his eyes, the stupid houndi-

ken, who is the owner of this at once silly and most infamous newspaper, would fain persuade the gentlemen of the Holy Alliance, that five or six independent republican Governments, growing up out of insurrection, founded upon the "Rights of Man," including the necessary right of cashiering of Kings and their Viceroys; he would fain have the Gentlemen of the Holy Alliance believe, that the establishment of these republics will produce no danger to them; that the success of the insurgents across the Atlantic will give no encouragement to liberals and radicals; and that the dynasties of Europe will experience not the least inconvenience from there being six new Governments at all times ready to give shelter to any of their subjects flying from their vengeance!

Sir, in the name of the Radicals, I thank God that this man is a fool, and I pray to God that you may succeed (I do not care by what means) in persuading the Gentlemen of the Holy Alliance,

that the *Courier* is a wise man. This, however, is what you will never do. They know too well the *great power of example*. They know too well that one half of a great monarchy cannot be lopped off; that six new republics cannot rise up without placing them in a state of imminent peril. They will spare nothing to prevent the ground of such peril. You see your difficulty. You have, to be sure, a very tame set to deal with; or, you would fear being roasted alive. You would fear to open your lips upon the subject of arming, if there were any one to tell you that you were actually arming to fight against the very thing that you had created by the expenditure of seven hundred millions of money.

In vain, then, are all the endeavours, like the above endeavours of the *Courier*, to maintain the *consistency* of those, who fought against the French revolution, and who are now about to fight for a revolution of half the Spanish monarchy. John BINNS

is, indeed, consistent. John publishes a newspaper at Philadelphia called the *Democratic Press*. John is a great man in his way. John goes far towards giving us an ample illustration of the wisdom of the "*Great*" MONTESQUIEU's remark, that "*Virtue is the basis of republican Government*;" for John's printing-office at Philadelphia was, in 1818, a shop for the *purchase and sale of posts, offices, and sinecures, under the Republican Government of Pennsylvania*, which I believe to be the most base and corrupt Government upon the face of the earth. I lived, first and last, seven or eight years within a few hundred yards of the court of St. James. I had my ears and eyes open as well as other people, and was not much prone to give the best interpretation to acts of baseness and corruption; and I declare, that, in the whole of these eight or nine years, I never saw and heard of so much place-hunting, profit-hunting, political intrigue, bargaining about jobs and

bills ; in short, so much low, filthy, odious, political corruption, as I had before my eyes, and in my ears, in one single fortnight, while I was at Harisburg, the seat of Government in Pennsylvania. London police runners, select vestry men of petty parishes in England, appeared gentlemen to my recollection, during my stay at Harisburg. Of this government, this sample of Montesquieu's virtue, the great BINNS, your present fellow-labourer, was what might be called the place-distributor, which he obtained in consequence of the republicanism of his principles. However, be he what he would in other respects, he always remained an *unshaken enemy of kings*, and of kingly government. How you must congratulate yourself, then, to find that this excellent person, who had so narrow an escape at Maidstone ; whose neck was almost actually tickled by the hemp, whose bowels must have begun to rumble at the expected approach of the knife, and whose limbs must have

begun to bid farewell to the body. How happy you must be to see this excellent person now quoted by the Courier, and highly extolled for the part he is taking in favour of revolution. He is the firm ally of your newspaper ; but, you will do well not to place too great a reliance upon him ; for, you may rest assured, that, in the end, the United States will be your enemy.

It is difficult to say what you would finally do with the *friendship* of the United States, if you were to have it ; but you will not have it, in spite of all the professions of friendship on the part of your friend Mr. BINNS. Mr. MONROE's speech is any thing but conclusive. He has but *thirteen months* longer to be President of the United States. One of the *benefits* of having an elected Chief Magistrate is, that the new Chief Magistrate generally brings with him a new set of politics ; and, it sometimes happens that the going out Chief Magistrate, like the off-going tenant of a farm, likes to do

as little as possible to assist his successor in outshining him. An old farmer, who was about to quit, having sowed an extraordinary quantity of *oats*, could give no better reason for it, than that it was the *worse* for the *comer-on*! Mr. MONROE is a very good sort of man, and, being a republican, he must, according to MONTESQUIEU, have a great deal of *virtue*; but, with all this, I cannot help thinking that Mr. MONROE wished to treat his successor to a pretty large breadth of *oats*. One thing I will answer for; and that is, that the Congress will never give their consent to any war, to any armament, to any expense of even one single dollar, if they think it will tend to favour the views of England.

It is curious enough to observe, that, in our eagerness to take shelter under the wings of the United States, we seem to loose our senses; we seem, not only to regard the President's speech as a *law* of Congress, but as a law which is sure to be carried into

execution without any hinderance.

Very different is this from the fact of the case. The speech is a mere speech, and almost the speech of an individual. It is that of a man shortly going out of office. It is now matter of discussion throughout the country. Some think it wise, some think it foolish; some look upon it as a mark of high spirit, and just sentiment; and some compare it to the ravings of Don Quixote, while he is brandishing his lance at the windmill.

In the meanwhile the French will not be idle. Nobody knows how to deal with *republican virtue* better than the French do. If they cannot persuade Mr. President to come over to their side, they will take care to make such offers to the United States, as shall put him upon very bad ground. It is possible that some hints may have been given relative to Louisiana and the Floridas. If France and Spain will make the United States easy upon that score, they will, I take it, very soon have them for friends.

Some of the papers in the United States represent the great danger of resorting to internal taxes, for the purpose of carrying on war. Those internal taxes are necessary, mind. War cannot be carried on in America without new loans and without internal taxes; and, is there a man in his senses, who knows any thing of the condition of the United States, who will affect to believe, that the people of that country will consent to pay internal taxes, to support a war favourable to the views of England? It is impossible to look at the Act of Congress of 1817; it is impossible to look at that Act, which was the model of our Foreign Enlistment Bill, without being satisfied that the Congress had, at that time, nothing so much at heart as to prevent the independence of Spanish America. That Bill has remained unrepealed until this day; so that I am inclined to think, that the Spanish Government, who so sorely lamented the loss of the Floridas, must, upon the change

of things in Spain, have suffered something to escape it *relative to those Floridas*. This is my conjecture. This would naturally draw the menace from the President and the Congress; this would naturally make them threaten to join England against Spain; this would make them talk about *American independence* generally, when they really only meant a fine Spanish Colony, which they had got into their own possession in a manner by no means *too honest*.

If I am right in this conjecture, the French will know how to settle the matter very speedily. They will guarantee the Floridas to the United States, and these latter will do their best to keep the mines of Mexico and Peru out of the hands of England. The President will change his tone; he will set up the Washington song of *Peace with all Nations*; the *virtuous* republicans will echo and re-echo the sound; above all things will they congratulate themselves upon having escaped that which would have favoured us;

their newspapers, like a well-broken pack, will open upon us full cry, and, amongst the whole, the loud and incessant howl of your friend BINNS will always be distinguished, as long as he has life and lungs.

In conclusion, Sir, let me once more beg you to look at the state in which events have, at last, placed you. The poor, ridiculous, frightened creature who conducts the *Courier* has now (Wednesday, the 28th,) received, apparently, instructions to *explain away* all that it has been saying for a month past about the *augmentation of the army*. A month ago, it talked of "*fine young fellows*" raised by the Hundred, and by "*beat of drum*." The poor fellow wanted, seemingly, to make the French Ministers hear the beat of his drum. It talked, not only of an augmentation of the army then, but of a *further augmentation when Parliament should meet*. Now, however, he is "*anxious to correct a misconception*" which has prevailed with respect to an aug-

mentation of the army. He says, when the reader reflects that **ONLY** seventy-one thousand men were voted last year (which is only about thirty thousand more than Queen Anne had to carry on her wars); when the reader reflects that we had that seventy-one thousand men only, and when he reflects on the situation of Ireland and of her *West India Colonies*, he cannot be surprised that the intended augmentation was thought necessary! So! thus he creeps out of the thing backwards. Not a word about South America. Not a word about arming for the defence of the new republics. He slips out of the whole story now by talking about our *West India Colonies*, and about Ireland. Indeed, those are two objects of a very frightful character; but so they have been for a very long time, and, therefore, their ticklish situation was no ground for this new arming, this grand work by beat of drum. This might be partly for the purpose of frightening the money out of the landlords'

pockets. Nothing, however, is to be done with regard to South America without an army. Spain will resume her authority unless we arm. We cannot arm without reducing the interest of the debt. That you dare not do, and, therefore, the country *must come down*.

The Speech from the Throne is matter of great speculation. Some expect it to be warlike, I expect it to be tame as a wether sheep. I expect it to tell us nothing about either peace or war; to give us nothing that we can understand; and above all things, I expect it to give us no reason to suppose that efficient measures will be taken for putting a stop to the sufferings of the Irish people; as to all which, I shall be inexpressibly glad to find myself completely deceived. I cannot conclude without observing, that, if, as I have heard, there is a project for introducing the Poor Laws into Ireland, I trust that no man will be so base as to endeavour to make such a measure a *new and additional means of oppressing the Catholics*. But,

unless great care be taken to prevent it, this will assuredly be the case. Alas! Sir! the people of Mexico and of the other Spanish Colonies have only to be told that independence may have *Orange-men* in store for them, and they will oppose independence to their last breath.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

STOCK-JOBGING PRESS.

My readers know, that I have long asserted, and, indeed, that I have *proved*, that the London press is a thing belonging, *generally speaking*, to Jews and other persons connected with the thing called the *funds*. I have insisted, that it is not only *influenced* by this body, but actually *owned* by it; or, at least, owned by it in great part. Hence the constan

endeavours of this press to do every thing for the Jew and Jobber class, and against the *land* and the *labour* classes. I have frequently given proofs of the truth of my opinions and assertions in this respect. That the following article will make men like *Coke* and *Suffield* see how silly (to say the least of it) was the part they acted last year, instigated by this press, is more than I will venture to say; for to make *them* see-demands, I dare say, an uncommon blaze of light; but it will, I am sure, be more than sufficient to satisfy any *common man*, that I have, all along, been correct as to this matter; which, let me add, is a matter of great consequence. I take the article from the *Courier* of the 26th instant. I beg my readers to pay great attention to it. I shall have some remarks to subjoin; but the matter is so plain as to require very little in the way of comment.

"A *Correspondent* has pointed out to us, in a Sunday Paper, a paragraph relating to the *Cou-*

rier, which evidently emanates from some half-informed officious individual, who has contrived to pick up just enough to make a blundering display of his own ignorance. The paragraph in question professes to furnish a list of the proprietors of this paper; and were it not for the sinister insinuations which are coupled with one part of the statement, we should certainly not have thought it necessary to take the slightest notice of such a mass of inaccuracies.—The part to which we allude, affirms that '*Mr. Ricardo*, the eminent *stock-broker*, and a *brother* of the *deceased Member* of Parliament, has purchased four *shares*.' THIS IS FALSE. Mr. RICARDO never had FOUR shares. He did, *indeed*, hold one, and only one; but even that he *no longer retains*, having parted with it to one of his late co-partners, at a considerable advance in price above what he gave for it a few months since.

" It need not be disguised that this
 " sacrifice on his part was felt to
 " be expedient, both by himself
 " and the other proprietors, be-
 " cause it had become known that
 " he was a proprietor, and be-
 " cause the tongue of ready malice
 " would make it a convenient pre-
 " text for a thousand paltry hints,
 " and shrugs, and surmises. We
 " do not know it as a fact, but
 " we dare say, some recent insi-
 " nuations by a Morning Paper
 " (whose propensities, however,
 " we soon quelled,) had no other
 " foundation than this. We will
 " never condescend to explain
 " away imputations of this kind,
 " but meet them, as we always
 " have done, by an *unqualified*
 " *defiance*; otherwise, we might
 " leave our readers to judge,
 " (even if Mr. RICARDO'S own
 " *high character* were not the
 " best answer,) what was the pro-
 " bability that the proprietors of
 " a property worth according to
 " actual purchases 80,000*l.* would
 " suffer one of themselves holding
 " only a twenty-fourth part of

" that property to make it *subser-*
 " *vient to his private views* in such
 " a way as must inevitably ruin
 " it? The insinuation was at
 " once foolish and malignant: but
 " if there was one person by whom
 " it was believed, this exposure
 " of the calumnious falsehood
 " must at once undeceive him.—
 " With respect to the other false-
 " hoods and blunders of the state-
 " ment in question, we leave them
 " as we find them. The public
 " have no interest in knowing who
 " are, or who are not, the proprie-
 " tors of any Journal; but they
 " have an interest in knowing that
 " a journal like the *Courier* is in
 " no hazard, from any change
 " whatever, of departing from the
 " maintenance of those principles,
 " or of relinquishing those means
 " of intelligence, which have given
 " to it, and will preserve for it, its
 " present character and value."

" THIS IS FALSE." It was
 not FOUR shares that the stock-
 broker RICARDO had; but ONE
 share! A Duchess said to Lord
 Chesterfield, "What do you think,

“my Lord: the world says, that
 “I have had *two* bastards.”
 “Ah,” said his Lordship, “May
 “it please your Grace, I do not
 “believe above ONE HALF of
 “what the world says.”—Observe,
 too, that it became “*expedient*”
 for RICARDO to sell the share,
 “because it had *become known*
 that he was a proprietor.” Oh!
 Oh! Then, he was a proprietor
in secret; and, it was *inexpedient*
 for him to have the share, as soon
 as it became *known that he had*
it! Why? Why, pray? Why,
 because, to be sure, the news of
 the paper would be *suspected*. In
 short, because its stock-jobbing
 powers and projects would be
 spoiled.—Observe, again, that the
other Ricardo was a *Whig*, or,
half Radical, and was said to
 be part owner of the “SCOTS-
 MAN” newspaper! So, here
 they were at the Thing on both
 sides. One took the “*Radical*”
 side; the other the “*Tory*” side;
 but, they most cordially agreed as
 to the *funds*.—Nothing more need
 be said about the matter. He

who now doubts, upon this sub-
 ject, must be an idiot indeed.—
 The names of ALL the partners
 in a newspaper ought to be re-
 corded at the Stamp Office. As
 the thing now is, *only two names*
 (where there are more than two)
 are required. Two are ostensibly
 put forward; two *any things* that
nobody knows; while the *Jews*
and Jobbers are kept out of sight!
 As soon, you see, as it “*became*
known,” that RICARDO was one of
 the owners of the COURIER, “it
 was *expedient*” for him to sell his
 share!—Pray, ought not the pub-
 lic to know, who *all* these owners
 are? This is all I ask: let the
 people know who they *all are*,
 and I am not at all afraid of the
 power of this press to delude
 anybody.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE following will speak for
 itself. The matter cannot, how-
 ever, *rest where it is*. There must

be *redress* obtained, through one channel or another.

POLICE. BOW-STREET, Jan. 28.
—Mr. COBBETT having obtained, on Monday last, a *summons* to be issued to Mr. JOHN BATTEY, Clerk to the Trustees of the Turnpike from Hyde Park Corner to Hammersmith, the parties came, to-day, before SIR RICHARD BIRNIE. The case was this: the law required, that there should be, at this time (and for some time back) [odged with the Clerk of the Peace for the County, an *account of the receipts and expenditure* of the said road, in order that this account might be open to the inspection of any one, who might choose (paying the fees) to inspect it. This account was, upon an application from Mr. Cobbett, found *not to have been lodged with the Clerk of the Peace*. For neglect to lodge the account, the Clerk of the Road is to pay the penalty of *fifty pounds*. Mr. Cobbett's complaint was, that the account had not been lodged, agreeably to the Act; and he applied

to the Magistrate to convict the Clerk, and to make him pay the penalty. SIR RICHARD BIRNIE, after due consideration, decided, that, in case of any penalty above 20*l.* *he had not jurisdiction*. However, he observed to Mr. Cobbett, that, Mr. BATTEY being present, and Mr. SKETCHLEY (the *Treasurer*) being also present, they, perhaps, would inform him *why* the account had not been lodged with the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Cobbett said, that he should like to know the reason. Mr. BATTEY simply said, that the time for lodging the account with the Clerk of the Peace *had not yet arrived*. Hereupon Mr. SKETCHLEY, (who is a Justice of the Peace, and who was sitting on the bench,) observed, that the account *had not yet been made up*. Mr. SKETCHLEY, then observed further; "*let them make their complaint.*" Hereupon Mr. Cobbett, addressing himself to SIR RICHARD BIRNIE, said: "Sir, the law requires that, in April, September, or October, in every year, there shall

"bean Annual Meeting of the Trus-
 "tees of every Turnpike-road;
 "that an account of receipts and
 "expenditures shall be laid before
 "this meeting; that thirty days
 "after this the Clerk of the Road
 "shall lodge a copy of the account
 "with the Clerk of the Peace.
 "This has not been done; and of
 "this I complain. I wanted to
 "know, Sir, and I had a right to
 "know, how such large sums of
 "money were disposed of; and I
 "was the more desirous to obtain
 "this information, as, in this case,
 "strange as it may appear, the
 "*Treasurer* is also the *Chairman*
 "*of the Trustees*, and, in this last
 "capacity, *audits his own ac-*
 "*counts!* This, Sir, is no com-
 "mon case. Here are very large
 "sums of money; and, I have
 "been told, and I firmly believe,
 "that considerable sums of this
 "money are *constantly* held in the
 "hands of the Treasurer. If the
 "law had been obeyed by the
 "clerk, and I could have seen the
 "account, I should have *known*
 "how this matter stood; and it

"was precisely for purposes like
 "this that the law commanded
 "the lodging of the account with
 "the Clerk of the Peace.—But,
 "Sir, as it appears that you have
 "not jurisdiction in the case, I
 "shall pursue the other mode of
 "obtaining redress."

The reader will please to ob-
 serve, that this was said by Mr.
 COBBETT, *before the face* of Mr.
 SKETCHLEY, the *Chairman of the*
Trustees, and the *Treasurer*. This
 Mr. SKETCHLEY lives at Kensing-
 ton. He is, as is above said, a
Justice of the Peace. However,
 there must be more about this
 hereafter. The thing is of too
 great and general interest not to
 be thoroughly sifted.

LYING PRESS OF ENGLAND.

THAT portion of this base and
 lying thing, which is in the hands
 of one JACOB of Winchester, has,
 under date of the 26th instant,
 and in a paper called the Hamp-

shire Chronicle, the following paragraph :

"Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th December 1823:—'*Cobbett* has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania to refund the amount of a *fine* (2000 dollars), paid by him some years since, into the State Treasury. It might as well wrestle with a ghost.'"

Now, if I were to put into the Register these words: "Extract of a letter from Winchester, 29th January 1823.—On Tuesday last, JACOB, who conducts the Hampshire share of the great national liar, was seen, on his knees, kissing a part (that shall be nameless) of a great fat parson of that city."

If I were to insert this, it would be not more false, at any rate, than the above paragraph of Jacob. *I have presented no petition to the tobacco-chewing law-spitters of Pennsylvania. I never paid any fine in America in my life. The tobacco-chewers*

did, indeed, by the most scandalous mockery of law that ever was witnessed on earth, rob me, twenty-three years ago, of a sum, which, with interest and costs, now amounts to about *eight or nine thousand dollars*. But, I have presented no petition to the tobacco-suckers since 1819; and I never was *fin*ed in America, in my life.—Those radicals, who complain of my dislike to republican government, and who have, some how or other, got it into their heads, that *republicanism* and *freedom* mean the same thing, should, before they complain of this *my* dislike, *pay me these thousands of dollars*, or, at least, show me, that *they have tasted the sweets of republicanism in the same degree that I have*. It is a little hard in them to enjoy the dance, and to let the paying of the piper fall solely upon me!

There are *twenty republics* in America. Some of them where freedom and virtue reign; and some where the worst of slavery exists, and the blackest villany

lords it over the people. I have never seen, nor have I ever heard, of a government so corrupt, so vile, so basely tyrannical as that of Pennsylvania. I told it this, *when I was there*. I have always said it; I say it still; but I must do the people of Pennsylvania the justice to say, that they invariably expressed *their detestation* of the dishonesty of the tobacco-suckers that rule them. The people wanted me to have my money back; but the tobacco-suckers wanted to keep it to themselves. These blackguards are so insignificant in the eyes of the *public here*, that I cannot venture to bestow much room upon them; but I will, one of these days, make the people of England *laugh*; I will treat them to a hearty laugh at *republican freedom*.

The robbery above-mentioned was committed by a pure act of tyranny by a fellow named MACKEN, who was the "*Chief Justice*" of the *virtuous Republic*, and who committed this act solely to gratify the wish of a foreign Envoy, *who was courting his daughter!* Curious it is, that Monday last, which brought me JACOB'S lie, also brought me an account of the *death of this very Envoy*; namely, CASA YRUJO, the late Spanish Prime

Minister, who, soon after the robbery was committed, or begun to be committed, on me by the "*virtuous*" Republican, *married the latter's daughter*, whom the people used to call "SAL MACKEN."

But, *in what manner* was the robbery committed? The story is too long to be told here. It contains too much matter to be brought into a small compass. But, this I venture to say, that no sincere man in the world will ever hear this story, without detesting the name of Republican Government, and without pitying the people who are *compelled to live under tobacco-sucking and whiskey-guzzling lawgivers*.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

THE weather now (Thursday) appears to be going to continue open and dryish. *If this be the case*, all the Trees and Seeds that have been ordered will be sent off *before this day week*.—I do not like to move little trees in wet weather, because the earth gets *stuck hard* about their roots, which are, in some sort, *glued up*.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 17th Jan.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	58	7
Rye	42	1
Barley	31	6
Oats	22	2
Beans	36	2
Peas	36	10

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 17th Jan.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat 11,649 for	37,298	5	0	Average, 64	0
Barley.. 8,085....	14,283	1	5	.....35	3
Oats.. 12,557....	16,446	10	0	.....26	2
Rye.... 323	877	10	0	.....54	3
Beans .. 2,217....	4,298	19	4	.....38	9
Peas.... 1,722....	3,420	1	9	.....39	8

Friday, Jan 23.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate. Wheat has found a ready sale to-day, and prime parcels are again rather dearer. Barley has sold on much the same terms as Monday last. Beans sell at rather more money. Peas fully support the prices last quoted. Good Oats sell well, and rather exceed our last quotations.

Monday, Jan. 26.—The arrivals of last week were tolerably good, but this morning there was again a moderate supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with but few Oats from the north. There has been a good trade for Wheat this morning, and a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr. has been obtained on the prices of this day se'nnight. Flour has also risen 5s. per sack.

The best parcels of Barley have exceeded last quotations by 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Old Beans are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. New Beans are 1s. per quarter dearer. Boiling and White Peas find a free sale at rather better prices. Grey Peas are advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The supply of Oats is at present not equal to the demand, and this article obtains 1s. to 2s. per quarter more than this day se'nnight, with but few left unsold.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	66s. to 70s.
—— white, (old)....	52s. — 80s.
—— red, (new)	46. — 54s.
—— fine	56s. — 60s.
—— superfine.....	62s. — 66s.
—— white, (new) ..	54s. — 56s.
—— fine	58s. — 65s.
—— superfine	66s. — 72s.
Flour, per sack	60s. to 65s.
—— Seconds	58s. — 62s.
—— North Country..	50s. — 54s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From January 19 to January 24, both inclusive.

<i>Whence</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	....	....	....	210	....	....
Aldbrough	373	1463	15	....	76	....
Alemouth	120	....	....	315	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	180	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	170	....	....
Boston	40	....	....	5560	....	....
Bridport .....	....	109	....	....	....	....
Bridlington .....	....	....	....	530	....	....
Carmarthen .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clay .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dunbar .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundee .....	....	....	....	11	....	....
Exeter .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester }	581	398	1070	25	324	876
Harwich }	669	258	457	....	150	747
Leigh }	877	318	....	118	571	90
Maldon }	773	646	20	72	428	1080
Gainsbro' .....	....	....	....	....	....	450
Grimaby .....	....	....	....	260	....	....
Hull .....	....	....	....	2485	....	150
Hastings	70	41	....	....	....	....
Inverness .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ipswich	282	332	1236	....	51	437
Kent	1780	1609	246	390	785	1785
Louth .....	....	....	....	360	....	....
Lynn .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newcastle .....	....	....	....	320	....	....
Newhaven .....	....	....	....	....	....	50
Rye	258	....	....	....	....	40
Scarborough .....	....	....	....	450	....	....
Spalding .....	....	....	....	370	....	....
Southampton .....	....	....	136	....	....	....
Southwold	420	365	25	....	....	....
Weymouth .....	....	282	18	....	....	....
Wisbeach .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodbridge	478	788	30	....	158	377
Yarmouth	66	395	1567	....	....	4725
Cork .....	....	....	....	700	....	....
Dublin .....	....	....	....	545	....	....
Dunkald .....	....	....	....	310	....	....
Foreign .....	....	....	....	....	....	266.
Total	6787	7004	4820	13381	2543	10887s. 266.

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 414; Pease, 1818; Tares, 164; Linseed, 1380; Rapeseed, 16;

Brank, 42; Mustard, —; Flax, 132; and Seeds, 144 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	96
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	60	90
— red, English, ditto ..	58	106
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	72	100
Rye Grass	per qr...	16 36
Turnip, new, white..	per bush.	10 12
— red & green ..	ditto..	10 14
— yellow Swedes	ditto..	9 11
Mustard, white	ditto..	7 11
— brown.....	ditto..	8 14
Carraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander.....	ditto ..	10 12
Sanfoin.....	per qr...	28 36
Trefoil	per cwt	17 35
Ribgrass	ditto ..	15 34
Canary, common ..	per qr...	38 40
— fine	ditto ..	42 52
Tares	per bush.	5 8
Hempseed	per qr...	44 48
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	36 44
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	46 53
Rapeseed, 27l. to 29l.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 13l.—13l. 13s. per 1000		
Rape Cake, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton.		

City, 28 January 1824.

BACON.

The importers of Bacon begin to fear that the price of that article is too high, as compared with the price of butchers' meat; and we are a little inclined to think their fear is not without foundation. All the late purchasers will lose money, unless there be an advance *here*. On board, 48s.—Landed, 50s.

BUTTER.

There have lately been but few purchases *on board*; and little is being offered for shipping. The trade is dull here, and likely to be so, if the weather continue open. Landed: Carlow, 84s. to 90s.—

Waterford, 78s. to 82s.—Dublin, 80s. to 84s.—Cork or Limerick, 80s.—Dutch, 80s. to 94s.

CHEESE.

Some of the factors have been speculating very extensively; and as the stocks of Cheese are certainly short, the holding back will doubtless keep up prices; but the consumption is so much diminished, that we think there will be *enough to hold out*.

Fine Old Cheshire, 80s. to 90s.; Good, 70s. to 76s.; New, 66s. to 72s.—Double Gloucester, 60s. to 66s.; Single, 50s. to 64.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to 4	0
Mutton.....	3	6	— 4	2
Veal	5	0	— 6	0
Pork.....	4	4	— 5	0
Beasts ...	2,774		Sheep ...	19,240
Calves	140		Pigs	220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	to 3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	— 3	6
Veal	4	4	— 6	4
Pork.....	3	4	— 5	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	0	to 3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	— 3	4
Veal	3	4	— 5	8
Pork.....	3	0	— 5	4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2	0	to	£3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	2	10	—	2	15

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2	5	to	£3	10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	0	0
Common Red..	2	10	—	3	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	80s.	to	105s.
Straw...	36s.	to	45s.
Clover	100s.	to	120s.

St. James's.—Hay....	63s.	to	110s.
Straw...	42s.	to	51s.
Clover..	80s.	to	115s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....	80s.	to	105s.
Straw...	40s.	to	44s.
Clover	100s.	to	130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.
Aylesbury	54	68 0	35	36 0	23	25 0	32	42 0	40	42 0
Banbury	48	64 0	28	32 0	23	30 0	32	42 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke.....	52	72 0	29	35 0	20	24 0	38	45 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	48	76 0	30	37 0	21	30 0	26	40 0	30	36 0
Derby	54	72 0	30	40 0	21	31 0	32	50 0	0	0 0
Devizes	48	72 0	26	35 0	18	28 0	34	46 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	44	72 0	24	31 0	18	25 0	44	56 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	68	72 0	24	36 0	18	22 0	32	34 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	52	80 0	32	36 0	24	31 0	38	44 0	37	42 0
Henley	56	80 0	28	36 0	20	28 0	36	42 0	35	41 0
Horncastle	54	65 0	26	34 0	16	26 0	34	42 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	48	70 0	23	34 0	18	32 0	32	46 0	0	0 0
Lewes	52	62 0	33	34 0	21	24 0	36	0 0	36	36 6
Lynn	50	64 0	30	36 0	20	24 0	38	42 0	34	52 0
Newbury	51	78 0	21	35 0	17	24 0	43	0 0	38	0 0
Newcastle	46	66 0	28	36 0	21	30 0	36	40 0	34	46 0
Northampton.....	55	64 0	29	35 0	30	32 0	30	40 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	56	0 0	37	0 0	24	0 0	42	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	52	82 0	26	36 0	19	26 0	34	42 0	36	40 0
Sherborne	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Stamford.....	48	66 0	28	37 0	17	29 0	35	44 0	0	0 0
Swansea	62	0 0	32	0 0	20	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	61	0 0	31	0 0	22	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge.....	52	78 0	30	36 0	22	30 0	38	44 0	36	40 0
Warminster.....	44	72 0	26	39 0	19	24 0	36	52 0	0	0 0
Winchester	48	76 0	30	35 6	20	26 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	60	68 0	30	35 0	22	26 0	34	36 0	33	50 0
Dalkeith *	21	34 6	18	28 0	16	24 0	16	21 0	16	21 0
Haddington*	27	36 0	25	31 6	20	24 6	16	20 0	15	19 6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—The Corn trade here since last Tuesday and down to Saturday, was somewhat languid, but on the latter day there was a renewed demand for Wheat and Oats, when sales of each were made to the Trade here at fully the prices of this day se'nnight. Though but few country dealers attended this day's market, a few sales of old Irish Wheats were effected at a further advance of 2d. to 3d. per bushel, as were new Oats at 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs.; and although there was not much business done during the day, the general articles of the trade fully supported late quotations.

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th January, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 1305; Oats, 8052; Barley, 160; Malt, 10; Beans, 206; and Peas, 106 quarters. Oatmeal, 72 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 297 sacks. Europe, 1932 barrels.

Norwich, Jan. 24.—This market was well supplied with samples of all kinds of Grain; but owing to the advance in the London markets, higher prices were obtained than last week. Wheat from 60s. to 68s.; Barley, 28s. to 37s.; Oats, 23s. to 28s.; and Beans, 37s. to 41s. per qr.

Bristol, Jan. 24.—The sales of Corn, &c. at present, in our markets at this place, are rather lively. Supplies not large.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 51s. per bag.

Birmingham, Jan. 22.—Our market is again dearer; the supplies generally are short. Wheat is 4d. per 60lbs., and Beans about 2s. per quarter in advance upon the currency of this day week, and in brisk demand. Fine parcels of Malting Barley inquired for; others rather flatter. Malt is in demand. Oats steady. Peas sold rather better. Flour is high and sales limited.—Old Wheat, 8s. to 8s. 4d., and New, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per 60lbs.; Barley, 32s. to 37s.; Malt, 52s. to 56s.; and Oats, 24s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 14s. to 18s. per 10 scores; Peas, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 50s. to 51s.; Seconds, 45s. to 46s.; and Old Fine, 54s. per sack.—P. S. Our bushel is Winchester (32 quarters.) In the last report you say the retail price of Flour is advanced 2s. per 14lbs.; it should have been 2d. per 14lbs.

Ipswich, Jan. 24.—We had to-day a good supply of Corn, and every thing was dearer. Barley, 2s. to 3s.; Beans 2s.; and Wheat 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 72s.; Barley, 32s. to 40s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; Peas, 35s. to 36s.; and Oats, 24s. to 2s. per qr.

Boston, Jan. 21.—This market still continues to be well supplied with samples of Grain, which have been very brisk on sale, and Wheat has been full from 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 65s.; Oats, 18s. to 24s.; Beans, 32s. to 34s.; and Barley, 28s. to 32s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Jan. 23.—We had a very fair supply of all kinds of Grain, and many buyers attended. Fine Wheats, new and old, sold readily at 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance; second and inferior sorts are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Meal Oats are full 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter, and Shelling 1s. to 2s. per load higher. Beans ready sale at 3s. to 4s. per quarter advance. Flour is 2s. per bag dearer. Gray or Maple Peas are full 4s. per quarter higher. In Rapeseed no material alteration.—Wheat, 60s. to 76s. per quarter; Meal Oats, 14d. to

14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35s. to 36s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 43s.; Beans, old and new, 54s. to 58s.; Maple Peas, 48s. to 50s.; Tares, 64s. to 70s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 48s. per load of 3 bushels; Flour, 54s. to 56s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 30½. to 62½. per last.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 24.—A very good show of lean Bullocks for the season, but owing to the high price demanded (4s. per stone of 14 lbs.), but few sales were effected. Fat Bullocks were a slow sale at 7s. per stone. A large supply of Sheep, which went off at much the same prices as last week.

Horncastle, Jan. 24.—Beef 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 6d. to 7d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being many inferior, fat of both sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; and Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, Jan. 26. — Our market is steady. Old Hops have been more in demand at the late currency, and a few shillings advance is now asked. Good Yearling Pockets are becoming scarce, and higher prices are demanded. Currency, Old: 1819 and 1820, 68s. to 80s.; 1821, 80s. to 100s.; 1822, 7½. 12s. to 10½.; 1823, 8½. 15s. to 15½.

Maidstone, Jan. 22.—The Hop trade seems to continue as dull as ever; there are so few sales made that we cannot quote prices.

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	£.	s.
Russia Candle, Yellow	1	14
————, Siberia	1	13
———— Soap	1	12
Archangel	1	12
Town Tallow	2	0
Graves	0	14
Good Dregs	0	6
Soap, London, Yellow	3	2
————, Mottled	3	14
————, Curd	3	16
————, Soft	0	0

	s.	d.
Candles, Mould, per doz...	10	6
————, Store	9	0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2	2
Tallow imported into London from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, 222 casks.		
Melted Stuff, 28s.; Rough, do. 18s.		

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Jan. 23. — Our Cotton market, in the face of the approaching India Sale, has become somewhat languid, though we can notice no alteration in price; the sales are too inconsiderable to enumerate. The Company's Bengals are taxed at 5½d. The letters from Liverpool this morning state that market heavy; about 1200 bags of Cotton were sold on Wednesday, at prices rather lower; the holders of Brazil descriptions had withdrawn their Cottons from sale, on account of the political intelligence lately received.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23.

	Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
50½ Newcastle..	3½	38s. 0d.	to 42s. 6d.
23½ Sunderland.	3	40s. 0d.	—40s. 3d